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found the bones of the elk,—the horns, a jaw-bone, a leg, etc., and would have got them all, but the water prevented.”

These bones were sent to Chicago, and were pronounced to be of an extinct species of Elk, and probably identical with the species found fossil in the Irish bogs. We do not know to whom these bones were submitted for examination, but we trust that the Chicago Academy will not let this sub-peat deposit remain long without a thorough investigation, and that both bones and fire-place will receive the careful attention which the subject demands. We should like to have any farther information which may be obtained. Our peat beds have not yet received the attention that they demand, when we remember how rich those of some parts of Europe have proved to be in relics of great archæological importance. No opportunity of investigating our peat deposits should be allowed to pass unheeded.

NOTES.

Some fifteen scientific gentlemen connected with the old American Ethnological Society gathered last evening at the residence of the Honorable E. G. Squier, No. 135 East Thirty-ninth street, to consider the propriety of changing the title of the Association to that of the Anthropological Institute, and the adoption of more serviceable by-laws. Mr. Squier, in introducing the subject of the meeting, said that in the similar organizations of London and Paris the functions of Ethnology had been long since exchanged for the broader ground of Anthropology, so as to embrace under that general title the coöperative labors of the anatomist, the philologist, and archæologist, and combine in one scheme of study whatever relates to historic man. The latest records of the old society having been read by the secretary, Dr. H. A. Stiles, reciting, among other things, the transfer of the effects to the Historical Society of this city, the proposal of change of name was then made by the Chairman, Mr. Alexander J. Cotheal, and adopted unanimously. The “Anthropological Institute of New York” went into session under the same temporary officers. Honorable E. G. Squier was then elected President of the Institute, and

Messrs. J. G. Knox and George Goden, Vice-Presidents. Mr. Squier generously offered to undertake the printing of the records for one year.

Mr. G. R. Crotch, whose annual synopsis of European Coleoptera we have noticed elsewhere, writes that he is hoping to bring out a *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, which shall be, not a continuation merely, but a revision of Agassiz's "*Nomenclator*," and completed to the present day. He promises to bring out the Coleoptera soon. Such a work, if any one can be found to do it, is invaluable to the student, and we hope the proposal will meet with every possible encouragement in this country.

Mr. Crotch's leisure is now devoted to a study of the Coccinellidæ of the world. He wants American species, especially some of the common variable species. He would be glad to exchange or purchase. He has large numbers of English and European duplicates, especially in the difficult groups of Staphylinidæ and Necrophaga generally, which he would exchange for any American Coleoptera.

Professor A. Rohde gave a very interesting and instructive entertainment in Salem, recently, under the auspices of the Essex Institute. His Geological Pictures give correct and lasting impressions, and should be exhibited before every college and school in the country.

The *College Courant*, copying from the *New York Times*, has given circulation to the story of a "great discovery" near Dubuque, Iowa, consisting of a chamber cut out of stone and containing important relics of a past race, etc. We are sorry that our friend, the "*Courant*," has got so decidedly "sold" in this story of the "ark and the dove" in America, but it turns out that the chamber exists only in the cavernous head of a local editor.

A Zoological Record Association has been established for the purpose of continuing the "Record of Zoological Literature" (an annual volume containing an abstract of, and an index to, all that has been done in zoology during the previous year), which has been held in such high esteem by working zoologists that for some time past the British Association has been induced to vote an annual grant of 100*l.* in its support. Owing, no doubt, to the fact of its utility not being sufficiently known to the public, the under-

taking has not proved a financial success. The new association, which includes, we understand, all the leading zoologists of England, hopes to have better luck, and in a few days it is expected that its programme will be before the world. Mr. Stainton, F.R.S., is the Secretary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. E. B., Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames.—The worms you found on the apple tree are probably those of the codling moth, and the best thing to do is to pick them all off the tree and look under the bark for others. The moth flies in May. These cocoons are easily found after a little experience, and the winter, autumn or early spring is the best time to look over the trees for the cocoons of these and other moths; also to remove the bunches of eggs of the American Tent Caterpillar, and the Canker worm, if you have the latter caterpillar in Iowa.

The larvæ which you say—"were exceedingly abundant on cabbages last season during the hotter portions, and which feed on the leaves, eating them into holes, effectually spoiling their growth, and ruining the crop; and transform on the under side of the leaves, or on shaded portions of the upper surface, forming little cocoons"—are the caterpillars of the Cabbage Tinea (*T. spilotella*). It also infests the turnip, and is common all over the world. In Europe there are two broods, one in June, the other at the end of summer. The larva is spindle-shaped, and of a delicate green color, with a gray head. We have found the larva on cabbage leaves late in September. We shall give a farther account of this caterpillar on another occasion.

S. A. N., Mt. Washington.—The mouse you say is common at the house on the mountain is, perhaps, *Arvicola Gapperi*, but your description is not full enough to make sure. Specimens would be very acceptable.—E. C.

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